



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

having the tail less than $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the wing, whereas in *Buteo* it is more than $\frac{1}{2}$ of the latter; the tarsus about $\frac{1}{2}$ the length of the tail (instead of much less), also $2\frac{2}{3}$, or more, times the exposed culmen with cere (instead of $2\frac{1}{3}$ times or less); wing about $4\frac{1}{2}$ times the length of the tarsus (instead of $5\frac{1}{2}$ times or more); and the primaries exceeding secondaries by nearly the length of the tail (instead of, as in *Buteo*, by not over $\frac{2}{3}$ of its length).

Mr. Charles Chubb (Birds Brit. Guiana, I, 1916, p. 231) has recognized this genus, but into it puts also *Buteo abbreviatus* Cabanis. The latter action, however, is doubtless an inadvertence, since this species is absolutely congeneric with the type and other species of the genus *Buteo*. The forms of this genus, *Tachytriorchis*, are as follows:

Tachytriorchis albicaudatus albicaudatus (Vieillot).

Tachytriorchis albicaudatus exiguus Chapman.

Tachytriorchis albicaudatus colonus (Berlepsch).

Tachytriorchis albicaudatus sennetti (Allen).

— HARRY C. OBERHOLSER, *Washington, D. C.*

A Flight of Broad-winged Hawks and Roughlegs in Lake Co., Ohio.— While seated by a country roadside, overlooking some low meadows on April 27 of this year, four medium-sized hawks came low and directly over my head. Hastily turning my glass upon them, I secured enough field marks to pronounce them Broadwings (*Buteo platypterus*). As I followed them with the glass their number suddenly increased to eight, and then, as I swept the sky, it seemed to be alive with them and I counted twenty-five after some had vanished in the distance. Realizing I was at last witnessing a hawk flight I kept a good watch and within a short period of time saw nearly a hundred. Soon after the first bunch of Broadwings had passed came some larger birds, singly, or at most by twos, flying high and far apart. When one was directly overhead another would be seen coming in the distance. Their identity puzzled me at first, until finally one came comparatively low, and the black belly band of a Roughleg (*Archibuteo lagopus sancti-johannis*) was plainly discernible. Among these large hawks was a single Osprey. All the Roughlegs were sailing with the wind and flying a straight northeasterly course, while the Broadwings kept in bunches and circled about to some extent while still progressing steadily in the same direction. The day was clear, with a fresh wind blowing steadily. The most interesting fact to me was the late date the Roughlegs were leaving the country and the number of them — some twenty all told — and I have reason to believe I missed a good many by not being farther along the road, where I could also have seen across the wide valley of the river back of my position. As to all of the large hawks being Roughlegs, I think there is no question, since all were of the same size and silhouette, and the one which came low was easily identified. And I know the Eagle, Redtail and Red-shouldered, too well to have confounded them. A number of Roughlegs were resident here through the winter.— E. A. DOOLITTLE, *Painesville, Ohio*.